



ZIMBABWE EMERGENCY WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT (ZEWSP)

FIRST QUARTERLY NARRATIVE REPORT
(August 26, 2005 - December 31, 2005)

SUBMITTED TO

THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)
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I. SUMMARY

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Program Title:	Zimbabwe Emergency Water and Sanitation Project (ZEWSPP)
USAID/OFDA Grant No:	DFD-G-00-05-00172-00
Country/Region:	Zimbabwe, Southern Africa
Type of Disaster/Hazard:	Complex emergency resulting from drought
Time Period covered by this report:	August 26, 2005 to December 31, 2005

II. PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND PERFORMANCE

1.0. SPECIFIC PROJECT OBJECTIVE

To increase access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene for 65,000 individuals (13,000 households) in the highly drought- and HIV/AIDS - affected districts of Beitbridge, Gwanda and Mangwe in Matabeleland, South Province through the provision of 300 water points¹.

1.1. OBJECTIVE 1

Improved access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene for 65,000 individuals (13,000 vulnerable households)

1.2. DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENTS AND SURVEILLANCE DATA USED TO MEASURE RESULTS

This will be done in the next quarter

1.3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF TARGETED AND REACHABLE POPULATION

Four hundred and sixty-seven households were targeted in seven wards in Gwanda district. The population is becoming increasingly subsistence oriented due to reduced sources of income and access to inputs. In addition, these households live in a severely drought and HIV/AIDS affected area making them extremely vulnerable. Although most of the respondents interviewed were female, only 38% of the total households in the target area are female-headed. Fifty-eight percent of the household heads were married and 32% were widowed. The remaining 10% represents divorced households heads and single parents. The average household size is 6.62 and the average number of children under five years of age per household is 1.15. There are 535 children under the age of five years in the District.

1.4. NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES TARGETED AND REACHED

The number of beneficiaries targeted and reached during the reporting period in Gwanda district is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of beneficiaries reached during mobilization meetings, Gwanda district

Ward	Targeted population	Reached population		Total
		Female	Male	
11	134	82	52	134
12	550	400	150	550
16	618	431	187	618
17	1240	897	343	1240
18	924	635	289	924
19	43	17	26	43
20	621	407	214	621
Total	4130	2869	1261	4130

¹ This report is presented for the Gwanda District only because work in the other districts will start once Gwanda is complete.

1.5. CUMULATIVE FIGURES FOR BOTH TARGETED AND REACHED BENEFICIARIES

Same as figures in Table 1

1.6. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DATA

Bacteriological testing of 35 water points has been done in the Gwanda district. Only 25% of these were found to be suitable for human consumption. Total coliform levels exceeded the World Health Organisation's (WHO) standards.

Seventy percent of the people who are responsible for fetching water in the district are women, 7% are men and the remainder (23%) are children. Sixty-two percent of the respondents said that their water source was within 500m of their homestead while 38% said the distance to their water source exceeded 500m. Sixty-five percent of respondents who fetch water more than 500m away from their homestead said it took them more than 15 minutes to reach the water source on a single one-way trip. Forty percent said it took them more than 15 minutes at the water source and 60% said it took them less than 15 minutes. Sixty percent of the respondents use wheelbarrows to ferry water from the water source, 4% use scotch carts and 36% carry the water on their heads. While some households have sanitation facilities at their homestead, children use the bush because parents fear that they will fall in to the squat holes. For hand-washing practices, 42% of the respondents knew the critical times at which they had to wash their hands. Forty-six percent knew the proper hand washing technique.

1.7. ACHIEVEMENTS, CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED, ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO ANY OBJECTIVE

1.7.1. Achievements

Achieved	In progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community mobilization and awareness meetings• Identification of borehole sites.• Identification of borehole drillers.• Network with DDF and Department of Water.• Establishment of water points committees.• Identification and training of pump minders.• Purchase of borehole repair tool kits.• Hand pumps delivery to district warehouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall agreements to sign with driller• Hand pumps purchased and complete delivery to site• Cement for head works purchased and complete delivery• Community mobilization and awareness meetings ongoing

1.7.1.1. Expected Result 1

Increase number (300) of potable water sources for 65,000 vulnerable people (13,000 households).

This quarter the ZEWSP rehabilitated 130 water sources in Gwanda District only.

1.7.1.1.1. Number of water points rehabilitated

During the reporting period, the project was able to procure and pre-position the following materials: Bush pumps (60), 50 mm G1 pipes (300), 16 mm G1 pipes (300), 75 mm brass cylinders (60), leather cups (100), foot valves (100) and cement (1000 bags).

Also, the project was able to conduct ward and community level awareness raising campaigns on roles and responsibilities of the project stakeholders. This was followed by intense negotiations, which culminated in the signing of memoranda of understanding with each of the three district administrators of Gwanda, Mangwe and Beitbridge.

Furthermore, technical assessments of the needs of each water point were undertaken and water samples for bacteriological quality measurement obtained from 35 water points in the 7 target wards.

Rehabilitation work in all targeted water points is actively underway and accomplishment under this indicator will be reported in the next quarter.

Achieved	In Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement of construction materials• Water lifting devices• Visibility materials• Hand Pump tools kits• Hand Pump spare parts• PHHE tools• Community awareness meetings• Mobilization meetings at ward, district, cluster and village level• Identification of water point sites by the community• Identification of borehole drillers• Well sinkers contracted• Collection of sand and gravels by community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water quality test kits• Hand- digging and drilling equipment• Rehabilitation of water points• Hydrological assessment

1.7.1.1.2. Increase in number of liters of potable water per day per person from less than 8 to over 15 liters

This indicator will be realized in the next quarter

1.7.1.1.3. Reduce distance household members have to walk to access water from an average of 3 kilometers to less than 500 meters

This indicator will be realized in the next quarter

1.7.1.2. Expected result 2

Increased knowledge and capacity and quality practices of some 100 communities for water point management, hygiene education and HIV/AIDS prevention

Achieved	In Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardization Training of all implementing staff. • Training of Trainers at cluster level of Participatory Health and Hygiene Education, • Identification and training of pump minders. • Revitalization and training of operations and maintenance committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE) training • Identification and training of water point committees • Provision of hand-pump/water point repair tool kits and spare parts. • Training on HIV/AIDS prevention

1.7.1. 2.1. Number of water point committees trained

This indicator will be realized in the next quarter

1.7.2.1.2. Number of pump-minders trained

49 Village Pump Minders out of the proposed target of at-least 200 pump minders were trained in all aspects of the operation and maintenance of the hand pump. Fifty percent of those trained are women.

1.7.2.1.3. Number of water users and local officials who have knowledge about at-least two benefits of hygiene and sanitation (for example: hand-washing benefits)

Capacity building programs for water users and local officials is an on-going educational process and continued during the period under review. A total of 23 district officials out of targeted 32 were trainer of trainers on hygiene and sanitation education.

Achieved	In Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness meetings for local officials held • Training needs assessment done • Mobilization of training materials and resources completed • Training of trainers program in hygiene and sanitation implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of water users in improved hygiene and sanitation practices

1.7.2.1.4. Number of water users and local officials who can name at-least three ways of preventing HIV/AIDS

This indicator will be realized in the next quarter

1.7.2.1.5. Number of water users (community based management, maintenance & operation committee) who have received aid and training in soap making

This indicator will be realized in the next quarter

1.7.2.1.6. Number of water users who will be trained in making soap bars

This indicator will be realized in the next quarter

1.7.2.1.7. % of incidence of diarrhea in children under 5% respondents (households) that washed hands before food preparation, before eating, after eating and after defecation

This indicator will be realized in the next quarter

1.7.2.1.8. % respondents who store water in a clean, sealed vessel

Only 2.8% of the respondents used closed drums to fetch and store water. Water was stored on the ground increasing the risk of it being contaminated by household pets and livestock such as chickens and sometimes from children playing with the water.

This indicator will be reported in detail in the next quarter

1.7.2. Constraints encountered

During the period under review, the project encountered several constraints including:

a). Delayed project commencement: The project was approved on August 26, 2005 but actual field implementation commenced in October, two months later. This was caused by, fuel and transport unavailability to facilitate staff movement and pre-positioning of construction materials.

b). Lag time in procurement of materials: Considerable time was spent on the tendering process, which resulted in delayed procurement of materials

c) Manpower unavailability: An additional water technician who was expected to join the team but only managed to do join in the beginning of January 2006. This meant the team was under-staffed for about 3 months.

1.7.3. Adjustments made to objective

None

1.8. SUCCESS STORIES

None

1.9. OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE PROJECT

It is too early to assess the overall performance of the project in terms of accessibility of vulnerable communities to potable water and behavioral changes in communities resulting from hygiene and sanitation education. However, anecdotal evidence revealed that there is enthusiasm of communities for the water and sanitation project.

2.0. SUMMARY OF COST EFFECTIVENESS

The pump types are different from the standard ones, implying that there will be a complete overhaul of pumps leading to increased expenditure.